CHERAW GAZETTE.

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RURAL ECONOMY.

MAKING PORK.

The business of fattening pork for sale is practiced to some extent by most of our farmers, and when performed economically, or when the most is made of the materials given them, it is undoubtedly a source of handsome profit. Yet all will admit, that when carried on in the manner it sometimes is, the process of pork making drains, instead of repleshing the farmer's pocket.

To make fattening hogs profitable, it is necessary, first of all, that the breed selected for feeding should be a good one. There is a vast difference in hogs in the respect of easy fattening, proper proportion of bone, weight, &c. and the farmer who thinks to make money by feeding the long snouted, hump-backed, slab-sided animals, that are too frequently found among farmers, and disgrace the very name of swine, will find in the end that he has reckoned without his host, and has thrown away both time and money. There are several good breeds of pigs now in the country, mostly produced by crossings of other kinds with the Chinese, and of course having different degree of aptitude to fatten; and these breeds have been so disseminated over the country, that any farmer who is willing to make the effort, may have some improved animals in his pens. The time has gone by when a hog should be kept four years to weigh four hundred; the business of fattening is little understood where hogs of a year and a half do not reach that amount, and some pigs have even exceeded that weight

Next to selecting good breeds, it is requisite that they should be kept constantly growing. There must be some foundation for fattening, when the process commences, or much time will be lost in repairing errors, and much food consumed in making carcass that should be employed in covering it with fat. Hogs should be kept in clover pasture, a field being allotted to them for their exclusive use, so large in proportion to their numbers that feed may always be fresh, yet not so much so as run up to seed, or grow coarse or rank. They should have the slops of the kitchen, the whey or buttermilk of the dairy, unless this is required for your pigs, and in general every thing they will eat to advantage, or which will promote their growth.

The manner in which the materials intended for fattening pork is prepared and fed, has a decided influence on the rapidity of the process, and of consequence on the aggregate profits. If given out raw much of the value of the article is lost; grain is much improved by grinding, but the full effect of all kinds of feed is only brought out by cocking. Corn is without a peradventure the best article ever produced for making good pork; and though other substances may occasionally be used with advantage, and may produce pork of fair and good quality, yet experience has proved that the real corn fed meat is on the whole superior to all others. Hogs will fatten on corn given to them in any state, yet it is far preferable when soaked, ground, steamed or boiled. A farmer of our acquaintance, and who is celebrated for the weight of his hogs, and the excellence of his pork, is in the habit of mixing oats with his corn before grinding in the proportion of about one-fourth, and thinks that if he had not the oats of his own, he should be a gainer in exchanging corn, bushel for bushel, for oats rather than not have them to mix with his swine feed. He thinks they eat the mixture better than clear corn meal, are less liable to a surfeit, and of course will fat much faster with the oats than without them. Peas have generally been ranked next to corn as an article for making good pork, and they are probably the best substitute that has yet been found, hogs feeding well on then, fattening rapidly, and the pork being of good quality. It is almost indispensable that peas should be ground or soaked previous to feeding. Potatoes are more extensively used for fattening hogs than any other of the cultivated roots and are probably the best of the whole for this purpose. Unless they are boiled, however, they are of little value comparatively, but when cooked they will give the hogs a fine start in feeding, and they may then be easily finished off with corn or peas. The fattening of hogs on apples may be considered as one of the successful innovations of the age, it being certain that this fruit possesses a value for that purpose which but a few years since was wholly unknown. The success of this experiment has given a new value to orchards, and will probably check their destruction, which in some sections of the country had already commenced to a considerable extent. The various reports from gentlemen of intelligence of the practical results of apple feeding are most gratifying, and we have no doubt the system will be fully approved wherever fairly tested. When convenient let the hogs lie in the orchard from the time the fruit begins to fall, till it is time to gather apples for winter or cider, and they will in most cases be found respectable pork. When it is necessary to put them in the pen, boiled apples mixed with a small quantiity of corn, oats, peas, or buckwheat meal, will fill them up rapidly, make them lard well, and fill the farmers barrels with sound sweet pork of the first quality. If any however are doubtful, they can easily finish off their apple fed pork, as is generally done with potatoe fed, with corn or peas, and with similar results. G.

RECIPE TO CURE PORK HAMS.

BY E. FOOTE.

7 lbs. salt,
3 ozs. salt-peter,
6 red peppers,
4 gallons water.

Make a pickle according to these proportions, sufficient to cover your hams well by putting the salt, salt-peter and peppers into the water, cold from the well or spring, and stirring it well till the salt is nearly dissolved. Pack your hams in a barrel or other vessel, and pour your pickle on them, stirring it well at the time, that the undissolved salt may be all poured to your hams. Be careful that they be all covered with the pickle, and kept so for six weeks; than take them out and wash or rinse them off in *clean cold* water, hang them up and let them drain for a day or two, then smoke them with sugar maple or hickory chips or wood, green from the tree, which makes the purest and sweetest smoke of any kind of wood I am acquainted with, and makes it entirely unnecessary to put sugar and molasses in the pickle, as I used to do.

My method of smoking is, if in moderate fall or winter weather, to make one smoke in twenty four hours—if in severe winter weather, two. The object to be aimed at in regulating the smokes is, first, to make as little fire as you can, and make a good strong smoke—2d, to let your hams get thoroughly cooled through after each smoke, before another is made. Every farmer who uses an axe, knows how rapidily a cold frosty axe collects pyroligneous acid, or essence of smoke. While hams are cold they collect it as rapidly, and as they become warm it dries into them. If you increase the heat so as to make them drip the fat, you lessen the weight of your hams and injure their flavor. With regard to the credit of my hams in market I will only say, that gentlemen in Cleveland, who have used hams of my curing, pronounce them equal to any they have ever seen, and they command the highest price in market.

E. FOOTE.

Brooklyn, Ohio, Sept. 1836.

PHYSICAL TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.

The object of all dress should be, first, to cover the body in such manner that decency shall never be violated; and second to protect the body against the vicissitudes of the seasons.

The first object is easily obtained; and by the most simple means—to accomplish this, it would only be necessary to cover the body with a loose garment, of sufficient length and width. But this simple plan is rarely adopted; as caprice and fashion, pride and ostentation, are constantly interfering with it—hence the immense variety of dress to be observed in the different portions of the globe, as well as in contiguous places. Where this departure from the simplicity just-spoken of, does not injure by imposing any restraint upon either the limbs or body, it is not a legitimate object for animadversion; since, causes which can never be within our control, will be constantly operating, to produce great variety in the form of dress.

The mischievous and preposterous custom of swaddling, is nearly abolished, in almost every part of the world; the child from its birth is now permitted more freedom for its limbs, which it exercises with much advantage to itself. But in fulfilling the second object, namely, a protection against weather, many errors are committed—first, in the form of the garments; and secondly, in the quantity and quality of them.

The Form of the Garments.

To a certain period, say until the fourth or fifth year, it is usual to habit both the male and female child, pretty much after the same manner; and luckily, when this plan was adopted the dress of the male was made to conform to that of the female—we say luckily, for so it truly was; since the dress of the latter in modern days, is much better calculated for both health and comfort, than that of the former. The loose style of dress now adopted for children, will certainly, if persevered in, be of much consequence to the rising generation, since it imposes no restraint either upon the extremities or the abdomen. The stiff stays for female, and the tight waistbands of breeches for male children, which were formerly in use, have now yielded to the unconfined frock, and petticoats, in the one, and the modern invention of suspenders, in the other. By these changes, a much greater security is afforded for the preservation of health, since neither the chest nor abdomen in girls, nor the abdomen and lower extremities in boys, suffer from compression.

The Quantity, and Quality of Clothing.

The errors committed on both these points, are not less frequent, than obvious; they consist chiefly in extremes; theory in most instances directs both; and too often, in direct violation of both reason and experience. The extremes here alluded to, consist, in a class, who suppose that the body can scarcely be covered too thinly, for the purpose of giving strength to the constitution, hence, they banish nearly all the warmer articles of clothing, let the inclemency of the weather be what it may, with the view of inuring the body to any temperature to which it may be exposed. The other class consists of those who apprehend cold to be the most destructive agent that the human body has to contend against; hence, whenever their pupils are exposed to an outdoor atmosphere of reduced temperature, care is taken to protect them against the mischievous tendencios which their apprehensions have conjured up, by every adventitious means, that wool and fur can supply. Both these plans must necessarily have their victims; and it is perhaps a moot point, whice of the two is the most destructive.

Our mutable climate, or rather our climate, which at one season has the heat of the tropics, and in the other the cold of the frozen north, requires corresponding changes in clothing, at those different periods. In summer, our feelings oblige us to reject all superfluous covering; and in winter, make us covet the warmest garments—There is but little risk in general, in obeying the first impulse; but the second, may be carried to an extreme, especially in the early part of life.

Exercise, which is so much desired by youth, and which is generally so advantageous, will render less warm clothing, even during our coldest periods, sufficient; hence those who are habitually exposed to the weather, but at some time sufficiently well protected, will require either fewer garments or of less warm materials, than those who are almost constantly confined to the house, either from necessity or choice: nor will they be so liable to injuries from the vicissitudes of the weather.

This fact is notorious to the observation of every body; yet so unnecessarily apprehensive are some, that they oblige their children to clothe themselves as warmly, when they are in the full exercise of their limbs at their various sports or avocations, as if they were about to perform a journey in a slow-motioned stage-coach or wagon. The consequences of this over clothing under such circumstances, are, croup, pleurisy, or catarrhal fever, from a suddenly checked perspiration, which had most unnecessarily been excited by a superfluous quantity of clothes.

Too strictly guarding the neck and throat of boys, should be particularly avoided; for, from their proximity to the seat of circulation, they very quickly have their heat unduly increased, by an over quantity of covering; to relieve which, the articles surrounding them are suddenly removed, perspiration becomes checked, and disease follows of course. Therefore these parts should be but moderately clothed, that the consequences just spoken of may not follow.

Custom, among females, has almost deprived them of any protection of these parts, even to their chests. This exposure to an inclement atmosphere, is decidedly wrong, and but too often lays the foundation of consumption, or other affections of the chest. We are however not to be understood as advising any unnecessary covering for these parts; we would only wish to suggest, that when they are exposed to the weather, a greater protection should be afforded to these parts, than if they were within doors.

The head should not be too warmly clad, of either a boy or girl, especially those who are in the habit of exercising much in the open air—nature intended that the hair should serve for its protection, particularly within doors. Therefore, children should not be permitted to wear their hats or bonnets in the house, as there the hair is an all-sufficient covering. In the extreme cold of winter, the ears of such as are exposed to the wind, frequently suffer severely—to prevent this, a small piece of fur may be adjusted to the hat, so as to cover these parts; or a fur cap may be indulged in; but let it be forbidden to be worn in the house.

But in no one particular are the sticklers for the hardening system more in error, than when they reject stockings in cold weather, and even in winter. We cannot refrain from expressing our surprise, that this absurd and cruel practice could ever obtain, since there are no portions of the body more liable to suffer than the feet and legs, and few that have a larger circle of sympathies connected with them. We therefore constantly recommend, that these parts should be kept covered by a sufficient protection by stockings and shoes. We say that a sufficient protection should be given to these parts: for we are aware, that like the coverings for other parts of the body, it may be over-done. In winter, the shoes can scarcely be too stout; not by their thickness, to increase warmth, but to protect the feet against wet. The stockings may be of worsted; but these should not be too thick. If the stockings be too thick, they excite too much perspiration, and cold feet are the consequence.

From the Mother's Magazine.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF TEACHERS.

The burning of the Richmond Theatre occured, as is well known, in the year 1811. An interesting account of this truly tragic scene is contained in Dunlap's History of the American Stage; and among other incidents which are there related of this sorrowful event, the following is deeply affecting:

"As my father was leading me home," said Mr. H—— P——, "we saw Mr. G——, exhausted by previous exertion, leaning on a fence, and looking at the scene of ruin—for all was now one black mass of smoking desolation—'Thank God!' ejaculated Mr. G——, 'Thank God! I prohibited Nancy from coming to the house to-night! she is safe!"

"Nancy was his only daughter, just springing into womanhood, still at the boarding school of Mrs. G——n, and as beautiful and lovely a girl as imagination can picture.

"Mrs. G——n, and the boarders, had made up a party for the Theatre that evening, and Nancy G—— asked her father's permission to accompany them. He refused; but unfortunately added his reason—, 'The house will be crowded, and you will occupy a seat that would otherwise be paid for.' On these words hung the fate of youth, innocence, and beauty. 'I will pay for your ticket,' said the kind instructress, 'we will not leave you behind.' The teacher and the pupil were buried in the ruins on which the father gazed, and over which he returned thanks for the safety of his child. He went home and learned the truth."

I have made the foregoing extract from the history alluded to, not for the purpose of discussing the question, whether a parent can, with propriety, in any case, permit his child to attend a theatre, but for the sake of a few observations on another topic, viz. the responsibility of female teachers to whom may be entrusted the care and education of young ladies.

For the time being, they sustain the important relation of parents. Nay, they are, more responsibly & delicately situated, being bound not to follow precisely their own judgment in relation to the proper course of those entrusted to their care, but, as nearly as may be, the probable wishes of their parents. I say *propable*, for I consider it beyond debate, that when a parent has marked out a line of couduct for his daughter, the governess who takes charge of her is solemnly bound, especially if she be beforehand apprized of it, to use her influence and authority to see it followed, provided it does not infringe upon the rights of conscience, or the well established laws of civility; but if this be conceded, the position which I have taken must be correct, that so far as the parent's probable wishes are understood, so far the duty of the governess is plain and decisive.

In respect to the particular conduct of Mrs. G——n, to which Mr. Dunlap alludes, I would speak with caution and delicacy. She is no more; and kindness would demand that needless reflections should be cast upon the unfortunate dead. Yet I perceive no injustice in taking occasion, from what I conceive to have been an error of her judgment, to convey a seasonable admonition for the benefit of the living. It is apparent that kindness, and that alone, prompted the governess to the determination not to leave her "lovely pupil" behind. But in this, did she not obviously transcend her just authority? The *father*, had prohibited his daughter from the house that night. He had assigned a reason for this. True, it *seemed* as if the crowded house, &c. aside, and he would have been willing to have had her gone. But was not this enough? He had assigned a reason. It might, or it might not, have been thought a good one by the governess. But the fact that a prohibitiou had been given, was quite sufficient, and it was incompetent for any earthly tribunal to set in judgment upon the justice of the reason, by which that prohibition was fortified. What would have been the reflection of Miss G——, in regard to her father's prohibition, contrasted with the consent of her governess! Possibly, that her father could find it in his heart to refuse what her kind teacher could not, and as young persons are prone to look upon those who administer to their present enjoyment, as their best friends, the father might have suffered a diminution in the affectionate confidence of his daughter.

If there is any one evil peculiar to boarding schools, perhaps that of seldom, if ever, enjoying the privilege of being left alone, is the greatest. What a hindrance to moral and mental culture must be the opinion, that, in order to be happy, young persons must always be in the company of others. Where this opinion is entertained and acted upon, farewell to all well directed efforts to acquire knowledge, the possession of which would soon teach, that the highest resources of enjoyment are to be found within ourselves, or are to be derived from the perusal of useful books. G.

From the American Baptist.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILOR'S SOCIETY.

We have received the third annual report of this institution, presented at its meeting in London, May 5, 1836.

It states that 15,000 ships and 150,000 sailors visit London every year, and that on an average 2,000 ships and 20,000 seamen are constantly in port, besides 8,000 watermen of various classes. For the religious instruction of these, worship has been constantly attended in the Sailor's Chapel, Shadwell. Rev. J. Chapman, the sailors' minister, preaches there on Sabbath, and twice more during the week, and the city dissenting ministers supply his place when travelling for the society. To the church formed there, 17 have added during the year. The report contains interesting anecdotes of the sailors who have been benefited by these services.

Benefit has accrued from sailor's libraries, and 4,000 volumnes, 20,000 pamplets, and 100,000 tracts have been sent forth to agents, to provincial ports, and foreign stations, and in Loan ship-libraries. Of these last, consisting of collections of the choicest religious books, 191 are on loan to ships bound to differents parts of the world. Besides those ship-libraries, books are loaned to individual sailors.

Mention is made of a Navigation Class of 73, which has been gratuitously instructed in the science of navigation, in the vestry of the chapel, and is open to mates, seamen and apprentices; besides day schools for the children of seamen and rivermen, of whom 463 were under instruction, and a Sabbath School consisting of 100 constant attendants.

Twelve agents, of whom four are ordained ministers, are employed by the society to preach the gospel to sailors in the port of London, whose labours appear to be faithful and happily successful.

Sixteen sailors' boarding houses are visited weekly and furnished with tracts, which have been instrumental in the salvation of some souls.

Agents have been employed to labor in other ports of Britian, as far as the means of the society would allow. The society has also agents in foreign countries, as Memel, Hamburgh, Jamaica, Barbice, Honduras, New South Wales, Tahiti, Navigators' Island, Cronstadt and Havre.

The Pilot and Sailors' Magazine, published by the society, is exerting a happy influence on the cause of seamen. The funds of the society had increased 20 per cent. during the year and though still inferior to the wants of seamen, they amounted to £1924 15s. 1d.

The report concludes with an expression of gratitude for the success of the cause, in view of the facts, that the influence of the society is felt in every quarter of the globe—its Bethel flags are flying on the shores of every continent—its ship-libraries are read on the bosom of every sea—800 British merchant vessels are Bethel ships, and an equal number of their masters are Bethel captains—and there are not less than 7000 truly christian British seamen.

Contents of Southern Agriculturist, for Oct. 1836.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Account of the Growing Crop: by Edisto Island. Further Views respecting the Crops: by Alexander M'Donald. On the conduct of Overseers, and the general management of a Plantation: by a Well Wisher. Something which will pay for the reading: by Truth. Legal Knowledge for the Planter—Wills and Testaments: by Y. Palma Christi: by an Inquirer. Dieting, &c. of Negroes: by a Southern Planter. Queries on Corn Planting: by a Subscriber. Editor's Reply. On Ginning Cotton, for a late Market: by a Merchant. On Overseership and Professorship in Agriculture: by a Small Goshen Farmer. Correction for Caleb in our last: by Caleb.

SELECTIONS.

The Cholera—its Symptoms and Remedies: by a Southern Planter. Virtues of Lime as a Manure. The Dairy—Its Profits: by W. G. On the Culture of the Grape. On mixing other Grass with Clover, to prevent its salivating the Horses fed by it: by N. L. Facts and Estimates respecting Beet Sugar: by Thomas Cooper, M. D.—Lampas in Horses. Method of Propagating the White Chinese Mulberry. On the Culture of Rhubarb. Breaking Vicious Cows: by C. P. Prickly Comfrey—a new species of Food for Cattle. Preservation of Leeches. Morus Multicaulis in East Florida: by D. Brown.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Great Crop of Cotton. Importation of African Asses, Native Country of Maize, Spontaneous Plants, A Female Agriculturist, To Cure the Big Head in Horses, Cure for the Garget in cows, Nettles Destroy Wasps, Improvement in Vegetables, Preservation of Grapes, To improve Dried Figs, Preserving Strawberries, Transplanting Evergreens, Pickling Beans, Lunay Influence, Manufacture of Salt, Green corn and Snow Balls.

TIME IS MONEY.

The Editor of a Foreign Journal, writing upon the value of time, states that "Lord Broughman, the most indefatigable man in England, often does not quit his study before midnight, and he is always up at 4.—Dr. Cotton Mather, who knew the value of time in every thing, was never willing to lose a moment of it. To effect this purpose, he had written upon the door of his study in large letters, '*Be Brief.*' Ursinos, a professor in the University of Heidleburg, wishing to prevent the idlers and babblers from interrupting him in his hours of study, had written at the entrance of his library.—'Friend, whoever you may be, who enter here, be quick with your business, or go away.' The learned Scaliger placed the following phrase upon the door of his cabinet. 'My time is my estate. The favorite maxim of Shakespeare was, 'Consider time too precious to be spent in gossipping.'—'Friends are the real robbers of time,' said Lord Byron. An old attorney of chatalet was accustomed to get rid of such of his clients as were importunate in these words: 'My good friends, time lost goes for nothing. Sire, *one word*, said a soldier one day to Frederick the Great, when presenting to him a request of a brevet lieutenant. 'If you say two,' answered the Prince, I will have you hanged.'—'Sign,' replied the soldier. The Monarch surprised at his presence of mind, immediately granted the request.'

CHINA AS IT IS.—A very interesting letter has just been published, addressed by the Rev. Samuel Dyer, missionary at Penang, to the editor of the London Evangelical Magazine, the substance of which is as follows:

1. That China *is not* yet generally open to the reception of missionaries, nor to the establishment of Christian schools, nor to the printing of Scriptures and tracts in the interior.

2. That China *is* opened to the introduction of books, and never was the prospect of successful effort more bright and glorious than now.

3. That books were never better adapted than those which have been prepared by Leang Afa, the missionaries at Batavia, and others. And

4. That the means of multiplying these books are rapidly increasing. *S. S. Journal.*

From the Baltimore Gazette.

TO THE EDITOR: It is to be regretted that some editor should have given a newspaper circulation to an extract from one of Mr. COOPER'S late novels, relating to General Lafayette's opinion of GOUVENEUR MORRIS'S advice to Louis XVI; which, in the place it appeared originally, would not have fallen into so many hands, or caused so much regret to the friends of that American statesman. It is stated in the extract, that General LAFAYETTE told the writer, "Lous XVI. owed his death as much to the bad advice of Governeur Morris as to any other thing." It is known to all those who do know any thing of Governeur MORRIS, that he was ready, at all times, to express his opinions to those who had any right to ask them. Those which he held on forms of government were public here, during the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States in which he was a member. Going to France soon after it rose, on private business and in a private character, he was met by the Chevalier De la LUZERNE, late Minister from France, and other French officers and agents, as well as by Mr. JEFFERSON, our Minister, and other Americans in France, by whom he was introduced at court, and to many eminent individuals of all the political parties then agitating that nation.

Some time before the insurrection of the 14th July, 1789, it appears from Mr. Morris's own diary, inserted in his Life, by Mr. Sparks, that General Lafayette told him he injured the cause, and his advice was, in answer, "I am opposed to the democracy from regard to liberty. That I see they are going headlong to destruction, and would fain stop them if I could. That their views respecting this nation are totally inconsistent with the materials of which it is composed."

Such an early and prophetic view of the events which followed, gives the Minister a title to be considered the Edmund Burke of America. He did, in fact, anticipate Mr. Burke in the contemplation of the mistakes, the horrors, and the results of the French Revolution. But he was *a bad adviser*. It would be desirable to know what was the particular advice so characterized. He thought there ought to be *Chamber of Peers*, to vote on laws separately from the *Commons*. He thought the King ought to secure his person, by removing to a distance from the mob of Paris. *Neither was adopted*, and the consequences are known.

If Mr. Cooper, or any other inquirer, will look into the fourth volume of Mr. Jefferson's posthumous works page 247, he will find that gentleman's advice to Layfayette at the time was nearly akin to that advanced by Mr. Morris, call either democratic, aristocratic, or what you please; they were both founded on the plain and certain principle that as MEN ARE NOT MADE TO FIT GOVERNMENT, GOVERNMENT MUST BE MADE TO FIT MEN. O. B.

[See on the same subject, Mr. Jefferson's letters to Madame De Stael, page 100, and Mr. J. Adams, page 230, and again to Lafayette, page 304 of the fourth volume of Jefferson's Works.]

There is an incident (says the N. A. Review) in Dr. Darwin's personal history which furnishes a tolerably apt illustration of his practical system, and its fate. In order to improve upon the old fashioned mode of riding, he built a platform on his horse's back, on which he perched himself in triumph, undertaking to guide his movements by system of machinery something like that of the wheel of a rudder. One day, while circumnavigating in this singular fashion, the animal made an unexpected tack, which brought the Doctor to the earth, and lamed him for life.

At Moscow, on the 4th of August, the famous bell, the largest and handsomest in the world, was raised from the ground, where it has long lain. It was cast in 1733, by order of the Empress Anne, by Michel Motoren, a Russian metal founder. Its height is 21 feet its diameter, 23 feet; its weight 432,000 lbs. English weight. The beauty of the form, the bas reliefs with which it is adorned; the value of the metal, which is a composition of gold, silver, and copper, render it remarkable as showing the advanced state of the art of casting in metal in Russia at that early period. It was raised by a very ingenious contrivance of M. Montferrand, and is placed on a pedestal.—*Hamburgh paper.*

The striking effects of railways upon the old system of conveyance are seen in the instance of the Brussels and Antwerp Road. Formerly eighty thousand persons passed between those places annually and they travelled in diligences and canal boats.—Now the number is over one hundred thousand per month! The old modes of conveynance have been laid aside. The directors calculated on dividing 16 per cent, on a capital of about $900,000. The distance between the cities, 27 miles, is passed in about two hours and the fair 66 cents.

CHURCHES IN NEW YORK.—The New York Sunday Morning News contains a list of churches in that city, amounting to 143 in all. The different denominations have churches as follows.

Presbyterians	36	Lutherans	2
Episcopalians	28	Universalists	3
Methodists	20	Unitarians	2
Baptists	20	Independents	2
Reformed Dutch	13	Jews	3
Roman Catholics	6	Moravians	1
Friends	4	Miscellaneons	5

Five giraffes or cameleopards are now on their way to this country. They will be the LIONS of our Menageries.